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## C.A.C. Lookout, Volume 4, Number 7, January 1900

H. P. D. Emmons

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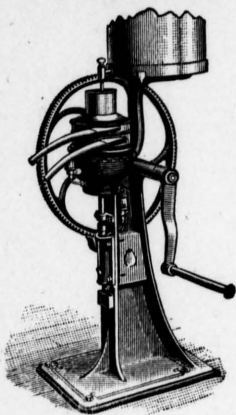
# C. A. C. LOOKOUT.



JANUARY,

1900.

# WHAT A BABY CAN DO.



**Baby No. 3.**  
and runs 800 pounds milk per hour. I think any dairyman who keeps five cows cannot afford to make butter without the Laval Separator. It runs still, without friction, easy to handle and, last but not least, the easiest to clean, I think.

**Would Pay Any Farmer to Throw Away the Other Machine and Get a "Baby."**

LUDLOW, Mass., Dec. 26, 1897.

Going into the cream business in June, 1897, I bought a United States machine, but was very much dissatisfied with the same. After looking the market over and giving several a thorough test, I found the De Laval was the best to be had, so bought one December 1, 1897, and like it very much. The extra cream alone will pay for the machine in a little while. I consider it would pay any farmer who happens to have a United States machine to lay it aside, as I did, and buy a De Laval.

F. L. RYDER.

**What One of Vermont's Prominent Dairymen Says.**

No. POMFRET, Vt.

Gentlemen—The improved De Laval Separator No. 3 I recently purchased of you is doing all and even more than you claimed. In just one week's time, with 400 pounds milk daily, I gained 21 pounds butter over the Cooley system, all conditions the same as the Cooley trial. It is easily turned by hand power

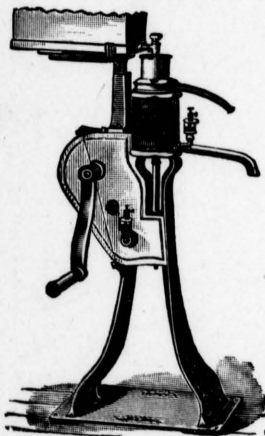
F. L. DAVIS, Secretary Vt. Dairymen's Association.

We manufacture or handle everything pertaining to the manufacture of butter in both Dairy and Creamery. Send for catalogue.

**MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO.,**  
RUTLAND, VERMONT.

## THE IMPROVED UNITED STATES SEPARATORS

**Surpasses All Other Makes And Are The Most Profitable To Buy Because They Are**



**More thorough in separation, therefore save cream.**

**More easily operated, therefore save labor.**

**More quickly cleaned, therefore save time.**

**More durable, therefore save repairs.**

Intended purchasers may rest assured that if they buy THE IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR they have the best on the market.

**USERS OF DeLAVAL ADVISE THE PURCHASE OF THE U. S.**

FAIR HAVEN, VT., Aug. 14, 1899.

I have used the U. S. Separator a year and a half and am very much pleased with its work. It leaves no trace of cream in the skim milk.

The DeLaval and United States Separators are both used, one by my brother and the other by my sister, and both advised me to get the United States. It runs easier and is cleaned easier and I like it very much.

W. J. BARTHOLOMEW.

We furnish everything necessary for a complete Dairy or Creamery outfit. Send for our illustrated catalogues.

**Vermont Farm Machine Company,**  
BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT.

# C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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JANUARY, 1900.

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## The Connecticut Agricultural College.

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TO THE READERS OF THE LOOKOUT:

Our college, the past season, has stocked the Poultry Department with several breeds of thorough-bred poultry. It is the purpose of the college to use these birds as a means of practical instruction in the study of Poultry Culture. But the main object is to improve the condition of the stock on the farms in Connecticut.

Heretofore pure breeds have been so high in price that the farmer could not afford to buy them. We now offer to the farmers of Connecticut the following high class of stock at a very low price:

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandots, Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans and White Pekin Ducks.

In selecting these breeds, great care has been taken to supply the need of the farmer in this climate. We shall be prepared, by February 1st, to ship eggs for hatching purposes, to any part of the State at cost price. Let all take advantage of this opportunity to improve poultry culture on their farms.

Circular of prices will be furnished upon application.

Address, POULTRY DEPARTMENT,

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

STORRS, CONN.

# C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

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VOL. 4.

STORRS, CONN., JANUARY, 1900.

No. 7

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Published monthly by the students of Connecticut Agricultural College during the College year. The students and alumni are requested to contribute articles.

Subscribers upon changing their address or upon failure to receive their paper regularly are requested to notify the Business Manager.

The LOOKOUT will be sent to all subscribers until its discontinuance is ordered and arrears are paid.

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## BOARD OF EDITORS.

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*Entered as second class mail matter at the Storrs Post Office, May 11, 1896*

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**I**N some colleges the editors of college papers get some compensation for their work. In some, editors get a certain percentage of the money left after the expenses of the year are paid. In others the editors get a certain amount of money for each issue.

Here, the editors do not receive any money compensation. All they get is the practice in English and the honor. The honor is not what it ought to be, because there is but little competition for editorship.

While it may seem to the outsider to be little work to edit a college paper, those who have the work to do find it somewhat laborious. On account of the indifferent attitude of the students toward the paper,

it is often difficult to get enough material to fill the paper. Often when there is enough material, it is in poor shape and has to be corrected and remodeled.

With all this work and worriment the editors ought to receive some recognition of their labor. While our finances here are not in a condition to allow the editors pecuniary aid, some credit ought to be given for the work in English. The editors might be excused from a certain amount of work in the English department. This could be done by excusing each editor from writing one of the many essays which are required of each student.

If this were done, more interest would be created in the LOOKOUT and editorships would not go begging for applicants.

ONE of the features of the courses for the Winter term will be the elective courses for the senior class. This is a new departure, for before all seniors have taken the same course of study.

The elective courses will allow greater liberty in choosing studies; and this, we think, will be a good thing. For example, students who wish to make a specialty of horticulture will not have to spend their time on agriculture. Thus the time will be used to the best advantage and students can select what they will need most in their future work, out of the different studies offered. We note, with pleasure, that more time is given to mechanics. We believe that this is another move in the right direction, though our course in mechanics is by no means perfect.

Time, also, will be given to electricity which, in the present progressive age, is a very important science. This course in electricity will doubtless be very popular, for Professor Peebles spent some time at Harvard University this summer, studying along this line. He is therefore especially fitted to teach this subject and the course will be interesting and instructive and probably have a large attendance.

ON account of the variety of subjects to be covered this winter by the seniors, the hours of the class have been lengthened to seven and one-half hours a day; from 8-12 A. M. and from 1-4:30 P. M. This makes a long time in class but it will not be tedious, or ought not to be if the students are interested in their work.

We hear some grumbling on account of the long hours, but we should remember that we are here for *work* and to get the most out of our time. Too many students go to college just for the name of going and not for good solid work. If more students had to earn their way through college, our colleges and their advantages would be better appreciated. Let us, there-

fore, do the most we can and not the least, and make the most of the privileges and opportunities offered us.

WE would call the attention of the students, especially of those interested in agriculture and horticulture, to the wealth of current literature on these subjects in the library; namely in the agricultural periodicals. These papers contain a vast store of information on all matters relating to things in which farmers and students of agriculture are naturally interested.

We think that, as a rule, these periodicals are not very widely read; but they ought to be, especially in a college like ours. Students will find in them discussion of almost every subject and practical hints from practical farmers which may be of use to them when they complete their studies and return to the farm.

We suggest that our students carefully read these papers; and that they provide themselves with note-books and take notes on what they read.

THE eleventh annual report of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station has been issued and it contains a good deal of valuable information.

Considerable space is devoted to the subject of tuberculosis. Its various phases are discussed by Dr. Conn, of Wesleyan, who has spent some time in Europe investigating the subject.

Tuberculosis is a disease that especially interests the farmer on account of its relation to the dairy industry. As the report discusses this phase of the subject, and aims to give an account of the most recent investigations in regard to this disease, it should be in the hands of every Connecticut farmer.

Other matters of interest to the farmer are also discussed in this report.



THE alumni are interested in our Alumni Notes; and we often hear graduates say that the LOOKOUT does not have enough such notes. The fact that not much such matter appears is due *entirely*—and we are not putting it too strongly—to the alumni themselves. The alumni editor has sent letters to a good many graduates and they have not been answered. The alumni do not take the trouble to send us items of interest, and they do not notify us when they change their addresses; and hence all our notes have to be those that come under our personal observation or those that we get from the newspapers.

The alumni do not seem to take a very great interest in the general improvement of the LOOKOUT, judging by the amount of money—five dollars—they voted us at their meeting last Commencement. They should remember that the LOOKOUT has not been established for many years and that as yet our funds are not very large. The paper is part of the life of the Connecticut Agricultural College and the alumni should feel as great an interest in its welfare as the students.

We do not think we are asking too much, when we invite your *co-operation* and *support*. We wish to make the LOOKOUT as powerful an organ as possible that its influence may help build up our college. This can better be accomplished by the aid of all interested in us, alumni as well as others.

We also call your attention to the fact stated on the first page of the LOOKOUT, that the alumni are requested to contribute articles.

ONE thing which would enliven our athletic contests would be a college song. A college song might decide a contest when it was in doubt, by infusing the players with renewed vigor and devotion to our college. Issuing from fifty throats

it would also fill our opponents with fear and awe and hence make our task easier.

There are a number of musical wonders in the college who might write a good college song. We hope that they will do so, and, if they will, it is certain that their names will be blessed for years to come.

THE editor has been informed that the young ladies of the college wish to publish an issue of the LOOKOUT. We are glad to hear that the young ladies have confidence in themselves, but we have seen no evidence of their editorial abilities this year as yet except in the case of one. The correspondent for Grove Cottage, Miss Edith Latimer, has rendered us assistance in this direction and to her we are indebted. Apart from Grove Cottage Notes, the editor has received but one literary contribution from the young ladies, the account of the military funeral written by Miss Luella Hotchkiss and published in our last number. Besides, the business manager has received but few financial contributions from the young ladies, though more this year than in former years.

We are always glad to receive articles, as we have intimated before without avail. If the young ladies have had literary aspirations, why have they not made them known by overflowing the LOOKOUT with manuscript?

The editor suggests that, if the young ladies wish to take part in the management and editing of the LOOKOUT, they make a beginning, not by undertaking to issue a number but by giving it more just financial support and by sending stories and other matter for publication. If they will begin thus, they may gradually work their way to the top of the ladder.

WE wish to acknowledge the account of a military funeral written by Miss Luella Hotchkiss, '01, published in our last issue. [By mistake her name was omitted at the bottom of the article.]



**B**Y request we print the essay, "The Value of an Agricultural College to the Farmer," which took the first prize last spring term in the Hicks Prize Contest for excellence in composition and in speaking. Next month we expect to print the essay which took the second prize.

We have printed essays and stories in the past and expect to print more in the future.

Many of the essays have been senior chapel addresses. The stories, as a rule, have been written in class as a part of the work in English.

At the editor's request Professor Stimson has recommended essays and stories, and from those recommended the editor has chosen those we have published.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

Hello! what century is this, anyhow?

The sophomore rhetorical were held in the chapel on Friday evening, Dec. 8, '99.

The junior rhetorical were omitted last term, but it is expected that the juniors will speak twice during the winter term.

The promptness of the students in returning to their studies after the vacation was very noticeable. Almost every student was present at the opening chapel service on the evening of January 2.

The pictures of the football team have arrived and are very satisfactory. Manager T. F. Downing, No. 16, N. D., will be pleased to receive your orders, if they do not call for more than six pictures per person.

Some little excitement was created among the students the other evening by the antics of a horse named Bush. It seems he escaped from his stall in some way and was strolling about the campus when discovered. The efforts of all four classes were needed before he was safely housed for the night.

It is rumored that a certain junior has more time to spend at the 'phone than he had last term.

For information as to how the word Boers should be pronounced, apply to J. B. Twing.

The winter course of lectures has been changed somewhat since our last issue. On

the afternoons of January 5, and 12, Mr. John B. Kendrick, of Wallingford, will lecture in the chapel, and Dr. William A. Mowry, of Massachusetts, will speak to us in the evening of January 12.

We all sympathize with Mr. Twing in his late bereavement.

A polo game has been arranged with the college alumni.

The Freshman and Sophomore classes have new class caps. They are especially well adapted to winter wear.

During the vacation the college buildings are reported to have been very quiet in some places. The students who remained over Christmas were treated to a genuine Christmas dinner.

Among the visitors at the college during vacation was Mr. Shaffrath, editor-in-chief of *The Exonian*, Phillips Academy, Exeter, Mass.

Just keep your eye on Captain Karr and his polo team.

According to the schedule for this term, the two upper classes have recitations from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4:30 P. M. This will prevent the young men from wasting their time on the pond, where they are liable to fall in and get wet, or to injure themselves in other ways.

Chapel services are now held at 7:45 A. M., and all boarders and day students are expected to be present.

## NOTICE.

Heaven helps those who help themselves,  
 An ancient poet sang,  
 But Heaven help those who help themselves  
 To things in our "shebang."

## TWO ORPHANS.

H. V. Beebe has moved his stock in trade into the ground floor of the block just north of Mr. Taylor's residence. Though the distance from the college is thus increased, the gain in commodity and general appearance will more than compensate.

W. A. Southwick, ex-or, has entered the class which is taking the short dairy course.

The Y. P. S. C. E. has secured new topic cards announcing the subject for each meeting and giving the leader's name. This will be welcomed as a much needed improvement.

Crandall, of the preparatory class, has moved to Massachusetts and will not return to college.

There are twelve students taking the short course in dairying.

Miss Minnie Neal, of Waterbury, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. D. Knowles.

Mr. F. L. Marion, of Woburn, Mass.,

has been secured as lecturer on Poultry Culture.

Miss Carlton, of Michigan, is visiting at Dr. Mayo's cottage.

Twelve seniors have elected to take the agricultural course, and six will take the horticultural.

Miss Kelly, of Willimantic, has taken the position of stenographer in the President's office.

There are eighteen young ladies at the cottage this winter, more than there have ever been before.

Miss Conger spent her Christmas vacation at Miss Dresser's home in Bristol, Conn.

Miss Lincoln was maid of honor at the wedding of her sister, December 21st.

Professor and Mrs. Ballou spent the last part of their vacation at the cottage.

We have the pleasure of announcing the engagement of Miss Jessie S. Bowen, the college librarian, to Mr. Clayton Palmer, of Stockbridge, Mass., now teaching in Mansfield, Pa.

Miss Harding, '04, is entertaining the measles.

## ALUMNI NOTES.

'88. Professor C. A. Wheeler took a trip south during his Christmas vacation, visiting, among other places, Richmond and Mount Vernon, Va., Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia.

'90—C. B. Lane, of the N. J. Exp. Station, addressed a Farmers' Club at Bedford, N. Y., Dec. 13th, '99, upon the subject, "Maintaining Uniformity in the Composition of Milk."

'97—R. S. Beardsley is surveying for a trolley line between Waterbury and Southington.

'98—Mr. H. L. Garrigus has accepted a position as Farm Superintendent at the

Baron De Hirsch Agricultural and Industrial School, Woodbine, N. J.

'98—H. Kirkpatrick is about the State testing dairy herds for the Exp. Station.

'99—E. F. Manchester has been elected vice-president of the Plymouth Y. P. S. C. E. Union from the Bristol Congregational Church.

'99—C. D. Smith is night watchman at a private residence in Hanover on certain occasions.

Arrangements are being made for a polo game between the alumni and the students. For further information address B. S. Taylor, South Glastonbury, Conn., or Francis Comber, Elmwood, Conn.

## ATHLETICS.

The football season has passed away and polo occupies our attention at present.

There is no good reason why we cannot have the best polo team this year that we have ever had. We have always had a good team, and no team has ever been defeated in the past. Let us keep the record up to its high mark this year. Karr is captain and Downing is manager, and it is expected that they will arrange some interesting games for this season.

We think that it is desirable that each class have a polo team and that a series of inter-class games be arranged. A suitable trophy for the winning team would add much to the interest of the games.

We think that all the members of the football team will remember with pleasure the first break-training dinner ever given to an athletic team in this college by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Meyers, at their home in Mansfield Center. The menu was elaborate and well gotten up and served.

### MENU:

The "kick-off"—A Toast: Our opponents, may we meet them again; and often.  
 First Down: Oysters on half shell  
 End plays: Celery U-need-a Pickles  
 A good Roast Turkey  
 "Tackle:" Cranberry Sauce Pim-olas  
 Enthusiasm amidst Mashed Potatoes  
 the Rooters: Scalloped Onions Mashed Turnip  
 Five yards Chicken Salad  
 to gain: Maccaroni and Cheese  
 We touch down: Creamed Asparagus  
 Mince Pie  
 (like mother used to make) (Mrs. Knowles.)  
 Fruit Salt Almonds Cake  
 We kick the goal: Kremette Punch  
 Coffee Cigars  
 A last word: "May you well digest what you have so well eaten."

The toasts were fine and the subjects well chosen:

"From the Midst of the Scrimmage."  
 H. P. D. Emmons (Center).  
 "Passing Remarks."  
 A. V. Osmun (Quarter Back).  
 "Around the Ends." J. B. Lyman (Half Back).  
 "From the Back Field."  
 A. N. Clark (Full Back).  
 "The Team."  
 J. H. Blakesley, Captain (Right End).  
 "Our Opponents." E. S. Bishop (Half Back).  
 The manager tells his troubles to us instead of to the policeman. T. F. Downing (Manager).  
 "The Critic." T. D. Knowles (Coach).

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TO THE FARMER.

At the present time there are forty-six agricultural colleges in the United States. These have all been established during the last forty years. They were established for two purposes; first, to give those who intend to become farmers a broad and liberal course of study of a practical nature, which will fit them to be intelligent, businesslike and scientific farmers and also to be intelligent citizens. The second purpose was to promote a deeper and more widespread interest in agricultural matters. Of these two reasons I will speak later.

The various colleges are supported by funds known as the Morrill land-grant funds, and also by appropriations made by the different States in which they are

located. In most of the colleges tuition is free, and all needy students can earn the whole or part of their expenses. This bars none from securing an education if they wish it.

Before the year eighteen hundred and sixty there was not a person who, if he had been questioned, would have said that the farmer needed an education. About that time the insects, now so common, began to appear, and some of the more intelligent men interested in agriculture and in promoting its interests, saw that in order to put down these insect pests and to prevent their multiplication, the farmer must know something of the natural sciences. They saw that the farmer must know something of this vast



field of nature, its origin, formation and structure and its vest resources, in order to more intelligently control nature and make her serve him to the best purpose. They also realized that American farmers would have to produce better crops and improve their methods of packing in order to compete with foreign products in home and foreign markets.

Another, and perhaps one not less serious, was the declining interest shown in agricultural matters. The young men of the present generation are turning toward the cities to obtain a living; farming, as it is carried on to-day by a majority of the farmers, is but drudgery and offers little attraction to the young men. Many thought that if newer methods were introduced, which would be less laborious, farming would prove to be more interesting and the interest taken in agricultural matters would be increased.

And so we have our agricultural colleges to teach those who intend to take up farming as a life work better methods of cultivating, harvesting and marketing crops, and also the principles on which farm operations are based. And so well has this been done, that to-day on account of superior quality of fruit and more attractive methods of packing, American fruits command the markets in Germany before the products of any other nation.

There are many benefits to be derived from taking a course at an agricultural college, which will prove of great value to the intended agriculturist, and indeed, to any one, and I will speak briefly on a few of these.

The farmer should know something besides the bare knowledge of how to cultivate and market crops, and many of these things may be learned at an agricultural college. The college through its military drill will teach the student discipline, by requiring uniform attendance at classes punctuality, and by stated hours

for different subjects, methodical habits. Certainly these three things form a necessary part of every one's education, and if they are well learned they are worth the time spent in acquiring them. If nothing else was accomplished while in college but the obtaining of these three qualities the student could graduate feeling well satisfied. No man can be successful without them, and, on the other hand, it is pretty certain that a man who has them, provided he has a certain per cent. of common sense, will be successful.

The college student comes into contact with many persons representing nearly all classes and conditions of men. He will meet the rich and the poor, the weak and the strong, and also the good and the bad. From these he may obtain many interesting sociological facts about the different classes which they represent. The competition for honor places will be severe, and this will stimulate many students to greater mental activity. The student will mingle with many young men who have had training in social lines, and by observing them his bashfulness and awkwardness will disappear. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs once said: "I think the best thing I found in college life was the intimate contact with fine minds of classmates. I shall never cease to be grateful for the educating influence thus received." (*Forum*, March, 1896.)

The different literary societies will improve his argumentative powers by requiring him to take part in debates, which are a part of their work. The student is also required to speak in public a certain number of times, and this will prove of great value to him. It gives the student confidence in himself, and this is needed, as every one, at some period of his life, is called upon to speak before an audience. This is especially true of college-bred men.

One thing should not be forgotten, and that is the development of the social



powers. The student has many chances to enter social life, and these should be taken advantage of. Meeting young ladies is especially beneficial, as the student will take more pride in his dress and personal habits.

The college often determines the life work of a person. Many students go to college having no definite idea of what line of work they will follow. In college they may find some subject which interests them, and this subject they study and investigate.

Going to college also trains persons to be thoughtful and studious, and farmers must be thinkers as well as those who follow other professions. The farmer constantly meets with problems which require careful study, and if he has learned to think well their solution is easy.

The personal influence of some college professors on their students is great. The student tries to follow their example, and hence the professor unawares may wield a great influence and control the moulding of a person's character. It is, therefore, important that our college professors should be men of principles and of morals.

It would seem then that an education is of inestimable value to the farmer, and with all that is being done, no farmer need go without one. Let the farmer send his son or daughter to an agricultural college, and let them obtain an education. You can give them no greater or more practical

gift, and the money expended will be returned threefold.

Newer methods must be introduced, and the graduates of the agricultural college are the ones to do it. We cannot follow in the ruts that our grandfathers did. We cannot make farming profitable by using the same methods they did. Many farmers say that what was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them, but it is not so. Conditions have been changed largely since then, and crops are produced by quicker and cheaper methods and hence sell for less.

As the agricultural colleges are for the benefit of the farmer it is his duty to see that they are supported. This can be done by sending to the Legislature only those men that have the best interests of the farmer and the community at heart.

Many of our agricultural colleges are handicapped by lack of funds and equipment on account of opposition in the State legislatures. This is a great mistake. The agricultural colleges are helping the farmers to become educated and they should be supported.

This question of the education of the farmer is an important one and should be considered, and may the time come when the agricultural classes of this country shall be improved and uplifted by the educating influence of our agricultural colleges.—H. P. D. EMMONS, '00.

## THE OLD ELM TREE.

There is in the town of North Haven an old elm tree which has a remarkable history.

The tree stands in the center of the town near the Congregational church, Grammer School, park, town hall, old academy, and library.

Beneath the sheltering branches of the tree stands the little, old brick school-

house, which is now used as a Y. P. S. C. E. meeting house.

It is interesting to know how this fine tree started on its useful life.

About one hundred years ago a gentleman was riding through the town on horseback. In his hand he carried a small branch of an elm tree, which he used as a riding whip. As he was the school

visitor, he stopped at the little brick schoolhouse and hitched his horse to a post near by, and stuck the branch into the soil until he should return. When he came from the school room his thoughts were on something besides his whip. He leaped on his horse and went away, leaving the elm branch behind.

When the children came out at noon they saw the elm branch; and, thinking it was a small tree some one had planted, they began to water and take care of it. The little branch responded to the kind treatment it received and began to send out small roots, which ran deeper and deeper into the mellow soil. When the fall came the leaves dropped from the young tree and the children covered it

with some straw which a kind farmer gave them.

The tree thus tenderly cared for lived through the long, cold winter. When the warm days of spring came, the children took away the mulch which had kept it warm through the winter. And then they began to water it the same as they had done the year before. At the end of the summer the tree had grown to a very good size and continued to thrive.

A century has come and gone. Now the children play in summer beneath the spreading limbs of the full-grown tree and praise the man who passed that day on horseback and left behind the little elm tree branch.

—WALTER THORPE, '01.

### SAVED BY HIS BROTHER.

An old Scotchman asked me on the 17th of June, last year, if I could remember back just nine years from that day.

After thinking a little while I replied, "I do not remember anything especial that happened on that date."

"Did you ever see this?" he asked, as he handed me a small newspaper clipping taken from the *Boston Globe* of June 18th, 1890.

I then remembered that I had been fishing on the day before the notice appeared with my brother. We were fishing on a float built to carry granite from the granite-sloops to the shore, it being too shallow except at high tide to allow them, especially when heavily laden, to leave the channel.

At that time the raft had not been floored over and it was risky for any one to walk on unless he could swim. We had been fishing on the float about two hours with several other boys. The fish did not bite very well, and consequently all of us grew restless. All of the boys except me being good swimmers, they

tried to break the monotony by daring each other with long jumps from one brace to another on the raft.

Because I did not know how to swim, I was requested to sit still and take care of the lines. But this work became particularly monotonous, and when my brother was at the furthest end of the raft I, too, tried a jump, and of course fell short of the brace. The only thing under me then was about thirty feet of water.

When the boys saw that I had "fallen in," some of them jumped in and swam ashore for a boat; the rest stood helplessly looking into the dark water. My brother hearing the disturbance knew in an instant that some one had fallen overboard, and a glance told him I was missing.

Those on the float heard him say, almost unconsciously, "The tide must have carried him out a little." And then he dived from the edge of the raft. In about a minute he appeared at the surface with his helpless brother in his arms.

A boat had already left the shore, rowed by the sturdy old Scotchman who had pre-



served the clipping for nine years. 'He sent the boat along quickly, with a steady stroke, out to where my brother was nobly battling against the tide to keep us both afloat and to prevent us from being carried further out.

The boat soon reached us and I was picked up by my Scotch friend. He also wanted to carry my brother ashore. But he, with a disdainful laugh, started to swim to the beach. He had scarcely gone two rods, however, before it became necessary to pick him up, although he claimed he could have swum the rest of the way if left alone.

We were immediately carried home, and

I was obliged to remain indoors for more than a week, being quite sick with a heavy cold.

"Yes, Mr. Duncan, I assure you that I remember that day. But do you think I could get a copy of that paper if I sent for it?"

"It is hard telling, my lad, but you can have this if you want it, for I have another copy."

That small "news item" I still preserve with a pleasant recollection every time I see it, although it makes me shudder to think of the happening.

T. F. DOWNING, '01.

## BE NOT BLIND IN THE MIDST OF BEAUTY.

There are many people who enjoy the beauties of nature; but few ever stop to think how many more there are who are practically blind to their natural surroundings.

Many people are too wrapped up in their business. They give no time or attention to anything else. They think they have no time for recreation. While going to and from their business, they are apt to become absorbed in reading—it may be some standard work, but oftener the attractive headings of a newspaper, or the enticing contents of a cheap novel. Many others sit absorbedly thinking of themselves and take no notice of their surroundings. And this neglectfulness of nature seems no less common among our farmers.

How can these people even imagine that they are happy? True there is, in the average life, no place for constant happiness, but many lose much happiness, because they neglect it, or because they think themselves too busy to indulge in it.

One's life must be much pleasanter, and more attractive to others, if each day he will throw off the cares of his work for a time and turn his attention to the natural beauties about him.

But it is not for me to find fault, or to scold; but, rather, to endeavor to show how we may enjoy the gifts of nature's God to the fullest extent.

We must first become interested; and our interest will follow a little careful study and observation.

I do not claim that everything in nature will be of interest to all persons, or that even one person will be found who is equally interested in everything found in nature.

This ought not to be surprising or discouraging. In business life, as a rule, each one has his favorite branch of business. And in the study and love of nature we naturally have the same general condition. Some may be most interested in animals; others in rocks, minerals and soil; and still others in the flowers, trees, and other plant life. And one cannot become really interested in any of these without thoroughly enjoying himself.

After becoming interested in one or more of the beauties of nature, we shall study everything with greater care and enjoyment. Things that before seemed insignificant enough, will thus become objects of wonder and delight.

In the spring-time, when nature is teeming with joyous gladness, and donning the daintiest colors, he who uses his eyes, must find himself wrapped in happiness.

The first violet, the hepatica, or the sweet scented trailing arbutus bring delight to the most casual observer. But later in the season, when the flowers become common, they are shamefully neglected, and scarcely noticed.

Summer brings with her still more to make us happy. At this time, nature is at her best. The trees have put forth their green foliage, the shrubs are in full blossom, and the fields and meadows appear like great flower-beds, so abundant are their floral growths.

Nothing could be more beautiful than a field of daisies, with their golden eyes and fringe of white, nodding and swaying in a light summer breeze. And yet every day of our lives, we neglect common things just as beautiful.

Often during a long and dusty walk in mid-summer, I have chanced upon a wayside spring, and, stooping, drunk from the bosom of mother earth. How refreshing are the recollections of such a moment! But few appear really to appreciate such gifts as beautiful tokens of mother nature's thoughtful care.

Autumn gives to the forest trees ruddy tints that cannot fail to excite the admiration of every ordinary person.

Many people look upon the coloring of Autumn merely as a preparation for a long and dreary winter. But even winter is not without its natural charms. A hilly landscape, folded in a pure

white mantle of snow, with the morning sun throwing a brilliant light over all, is a grand sight, to say the least.

Nor are nature and her works confined to the earth. We see them in the moon, stars, sun and clouds. In fact, when in the country, we cannot look in any direction without meeting with some of nature's charming children.

We who enjoy the privileges of a life spent in the country cannot begin to appreciate the great advantage we have over the millions of poor people in our great cities.

Some of the largest cities have what are called "fresh air" funds. These funds are used to send poor children into the country for a week or ten days, that they may breath the fresh air, and get an idea of what the country really is. But this time is much too short for them to make a lasting acquaintance with nature.

A country home to many of these poor children would be a perfect paradise, and a never ending source of joy and wonder.

Let us then, who have so rich an inheritance, make the most of it. And to this end let us sieze every opportunity to learn more of the things about us; for, as Sir John Lubbock says, "The pleasure of a walk in the woods and fields is enhanced a hundred-fold by some little knowledge of the flowers, birds, rocks, etc., about us."

We cannot study nature without having our eyes wonderfully opened to her beauty. And, in closing, I think it not too strong to urge with Mr. Emerson that "If you see not the beauties of nature, you are blind."

A. VINCENT OSMUN, '00.

## THE PHILIPPINES.

Since Dewey's glorious victory at Manila, the question of extending the borders of the United States has developed in the minds of some people. And a serious question which confronts the American

people to-day is, will the Phillipine Islands, of which we already have legal possession, be the place in which to invest American capital?

There are two points of view from



which we may look at this question, the political and the commercial.

In reading the papers and magazines I have become most interested in the commercial aspect of this problem, and have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise for the United States to try to develop the Philippines commercially.

In the first place the Philippines are too far away. They are situated across seven thousand miles of ocean, and in order to reach them by the most available route, coal would have to be carried three thousand four hundred miles at one stretch.

Besides, the Islands are tropical and nearly all their exports would be tropical products; and all the products we should bring from them, excepting Manila hemp and tea, we could purchase in tropical regions nearer home, namely, in Central America, in South America and in the West Indies. The productiveness of this nearer land is most promising, and need for abundant tropical imports does not demand such distant investment of American capital.

In addition to the distance of the Philippines from us, their climate and the disposition of their people would be against them as a place for investment of American capital.

The climate in many parts of these islands is very bad. It is said that in some regions if a man ever digs into the soil he is lucky if he escapes the fever which is so prevalent there. If this is the case, most of the work done there would have to be done by the natives and there would be no end of work to do. Roads would have to be made, railways built, lands irrigated and schools established to aid in civilizing the barbarians and head-hunters who inhabit the interior of the islands.

We know what a hatred many of the Filipinos already have for us, and it seems certain that they would make very unwilling toilers. If the Americans could not

work there, and the Filipinos, would not unless forced to do so, it is plain that the outlook for successful commercial development in the Philippines must be most unpromising. But if all this were not true, the fact would remain that at home we still have room for unlimited and most promising internal development.

John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior for 1899, says: "One hundred and twenty million acres that are now desert may be redeemed by irrigation so as to produce the cereals, fruits and garden products possible in the climate where the lands are located."

This area, besides being nearly twice as large as the Philippine Islands, is invitingly open to American capital. Here, too, the climate is of the best; for in these regions there are many noted health resorts.

Our public highways are very good, but there yet remains room for improvement.

We also have railways to build and canals to dig. All of which will require American capital.

And however great our productiveness may become, if we judge by our past, we need have no fear that we will be unable to market our produce. In 1872 merchandise was exported to the value of \$522,000,000, and in 1898 we exported \$1,280,000 worth. No European nation has shown such rapid progress.

A nation's commercial supremacy rests upon the same principles as a business man's leadership, namely, superiority of production, and now the United States has become the leading exporter of the world.

You can see, therefore, that we yet have room for the greatest internal development in the United States.

And when we need more land to develop we may go to the West Indies, just south of us, a part of which already belong to us.

The inhabitants of these islands are now idle for lack of employment and probably would gladly respond to the demand for work which would accompany the investment of our capital.

When the Nicaragua canal is constructed these nearer islands will be still more important and convenient to both our sea-boards. We can supply them with things to meet their needs, they can do the same for us, and thus we can make them parts of the industrial unit of North America.

Therefore, considering the distant location of the Philippine Islands, their unhealthy climate, the hostile disposition of

their people, and considering the promising outlook for internal development within our own borders, and the fact that when we need to extend our borders, there is land lying at our very door waiting for American capital, I think it would be unwise for the United States to undertake to develop the Philippines commercially.

GERTRUDE ELIZA GRANT, '00.

## TRUSTS.

We are living in an age of wonderful industrial achievement. Never before in the history of the world have there been so many productive enterprises. Small firms are uniting to form powerful combinations to control trade and regulate prices. Kindred industries are being amalgamated into harmonious units to cheapen production and prevent ruinous competition. Among the small producers and among the laborers there is unrest, because in this combination of capital and industry they seem to see evil threatening the present social system.

In all this there is no single thing more prominent than the formation of trusts. We read in the papers accounts of companies combining for the avowed object of raising prices. We see accounts of the enactment of anti-trust laws, of trust conventions, of prices raised by trusts and of discriminating rates secured by trusts. In one paper we read of a trust being dissolved and prices rapidly declining; and in another we are warned that the trusts are lowering prices either to crush out of competition or to lull the public into inaction so that the business can be strengthened.

From our reading we gather facts which help to form an opinion. To-night, therefore, I have chosen trusts for my subject.

Are we to consider a trust as beneficial, a legitimate industrial result of present

economic conditions, or as harmful—an abnormal development of industry which will eventually destroy legitimate trade and competition.

To answer the questions we must study industrial progress. Trusts are of recent origin, but the economic conditions that finally resulted in trusts have been in operation for years.

When this country was first settled, the people built for themselves rude habitations in the wilderness. Each household was sufficient unto itself, supplying its own wants from the produce of the fields and woods.

As the settlement grew the people were brought more into contact with each other. It was soon found that certain articles could be made more cheaply and better by a person who made a specialty of the business.

The village growing in size, the artisan would hire assistants to aid him in the work. This was the first industrial organization, pure and simple. By this combination the men could apply their work to the best advantage. In this way a better and cheaper article was produced than when one worked alone.

Other men of the same trade would enter the village and competition between the different trades would be set up. The people bought of, or hired men who gave the largest equivalent for the money paid them.



Later people of the same trade would unite their fortunes to form a partnership. This was the simplest form of copartnership.

Presently one corporation would undersell another until the competition became so great that the weaker concerns were crushed out. Such competition often led to adulteration. Merchants, ignorant of each others purchases, were often induced by solicitors to buy enormous quantities of goods which they were unable to sell. So many goods were produced that the market became glutted, trade was stopped, men were thrown out of employment and other results followed which are produced by over production. The market then had violently to clear itself in order to return to the normal condition.

This state of affairs led to the formation of the two simplest forms of trust organization—first, a friendly agreement, and second, a pool. In the friendly agreement each business was conducted individually, but agreement was made as to prices upon sales and purchases. When a pool was formed the parties contracted to maintain prices, apportion territory and divide business.

These two forms of agreement were not always satisfactory, because one firm would eventually undersell the others and thus the contract would be broken.

With the introduction of the steam engine came machinery, factories, railroads and steamships. Easier means of transportation and improved methods of communication led to greater competition. A time came when even larger firms were unable to conduct business on a sufficiently large scale.

In 1870 numerous railroads began to fix rates and disturb farmers and shippers. In the '70's and '80's the pooling of railroad, steamboat, telegraph and insurance companies began to proceed rapidly.

The industrial trusts began to appear in

1872. The anthracite coal combination was formed by the alliance of the producers and carriers.

About this time the Standard Oil interests were consolidated, but price fixing agreement had been in operation for a decade before this time.

The Standard Oil Trust was the pioneer and model of trusts. It was formed in 1882, and not until this time was the name trust applied to capitalistic combinations.

Many trusts were formed after this in imitation of it, which were short-lived. In the trust the individual interests were consolidated by the surrendering their stock to trustees, who issued trust certificates for the value of the stock surrendered.

Nominally a trust does not now exist, because after the anti trust agitation in '87 and '88, to evade the laws declaring that the companies had no right to surrender their stock to trustees, the trust reorganized. They appointed directors instead of trustees, and further consolidated by rent, sale, purchase, or lease. The new company then took entire direction.

The name trust still remains, and such is the latest culmination of an industrial evolution which commenced with the first specialization of labor.

We have found, therefore, that trusts are only the result of natural industrial progress and of the present economical conditions.

It is true there is agitation against the trust, but Byron W. Holt says: "The present agitation against trusts and combinations is scarcely greater than was, seventy-five or one hundred years ago, the agitation against some kind of corporations." Every innovation affects some one. The introduction of a machine, for example, affects a group of workers; but in time a neighborhood adjusts itself to the new conditions and society is benefited. Many trusts, no doubt, too, are the result of the present trust craze, and will eventu-

ally fall apart. Such disturbances and mistakes do not invalidate the principle of consolidation. Therefore, my conclusion is, that trusts rightly managed are the

servants of the public, and that any law enacted to destroy trusts must be a bar to industrial progress.

H. D. EDMOND, '00.

## A CHRISTMAS EVE IN GERMANY.

Twilight fades slowly into darkness, the luster of the stars begins to quiver in the cold, keen air. A sharp wind sweeps over the gloomy gables, rushes through the dusky streets and rages in the leafless trees. The ground is covered with snow; the river is bound in fetters of ice. The doors of the houses are closed; but the streets are enlivened with people. Now the different tuned church bells begin their merry chatter which finds a sweet echo in every breast. In hut and palace the tidings, which the bells ring out, are welcomed by youthful throbbing hearts.

What a contrast between nature and the people! They are hurrying to and fro nearly all bearing packages. Their faces glow in anticipation of unwonted joy. "Merry Christmas!" "Merry Christmas!" greeting and answer alike—ring in our ear. Friend calls to friend, accompanying the kind wish with a hearty pressure of the hand and a look from a sparkling eye. Again the day has come that wipes out troubles, sorrow, envy and hatred, be it only for a few hours, from the heart of man. Peace descended with the evening.

All of a sudden the streets become deserted; the patter of feet on the hard ground is gone; a few stragglers still hasten to their homes, and save for this, all is quiet. Now lights flash over the streets—shutters and curtains are not used on this day—and soon soft tones of Christmas songs steal out into the Wintry night. The clear ringing tones of the children blend in harmony with the deep voices of the men.

In the center of the best room stands the Christmas tree, trimmed and adorned with the care usually bestowed only upon a

bride. Golden threads are spun in pleasing confusion from the top of the tree to the branches; silvery and purple chains encircle it; white tufts are strewn about; fruits, figures and presents dangle in profusion from the limbs, and the candles, one on the tip of every limb, throw their bright light over tree and treasures. Around this hovers the scent of incense.

There they stand encircling the beautiful tree, father, mother, children, friends, singing "*Tannenbaum*" and "*Stille Nacht heil'ge Nacht*." The far-off son and daughter have returned to the parental home, friends have gladly accepted an invitation—all to unite in love for a time which is most dear to every German. Their hearts rise with sweet recollections, they banish dreary thoughts, while each one strives to make the others happy. How the eyes of the children glisten as they look upon the piled-up wonders under the trees! How the little chub-faced pet eagerly stretches out his dimpled hands toward the twigs! The parents look at each other. What is it that their gaze conveys? Words cannot express those feelings, that the eye can tell. When, at last, the gifts reach their destination, the joy of the little ones knows no bounds; but the older persons also feel jubilant, if a token of love is received.

Time passes rapidly amidst those pleasures; yet there are moments when nearly every one will look to the future or to the past, according as his life is ascending or descending. Those that are far away from home, who are alone among strangers, who have neither cheerful home nor loving friends, will never feel so lonely as on this



evening. Their mind dwells then on the bygone Christmas eves of childhood.

This evening reminds men that they are brothers. Social distinctions disappear and they feel as man should always feel. May

this feeling come often, may the peaceful wake Christmas leaves grow wider and wider, till all men are joined in brotherhood.

WM. SCHAFFRATH, '01.

## HEALTH IN THE HOME.

One of our most interesting subjects studied in domestic science is health in the home. And it is my purpose to speak tonight of health in the home so far as it is promoted or destroyed by bacteria.

Bacteria exist everywhere in nature, in soil, air, water, and our food material. They are so small that they can not be seen by the naked eye, but with the use of a microscope, that magnifies one thousand diameters, they can be clearly seen.

Although these bacteria are very minute, they are the cause of our most common diseases. No doubt it is this fact that has made them objects of such wide interest. This is the side of the subject that first attracted attention, and has been most studied. So persistently has the relation of bacteria to disease been discussed that to most people the very word bacteria is equivalent to disease. The species which cause our most dangerous diseases, such as cholera, typhoid fever, yellow fever, and malaria, are spread by polluted water. Those species which cause scarlet fever, diphtheria, and tuberculosis, are found in the air, and are also spread by our food material. The question has often been asked, even if bacteria does grow in the body, why should their presence give rise to the symptoms characterizing disease? This question has had various answers in the past. At present it is understood that the bacteria while growing in the body produce poison, and that it is this poison which produces disease.

When these bacteria are swallowed, as in man's food, it is plain, therefore, that evil results must follow. Well known examples

from eating fish and meat within which bacteria have had an opportunity to grow.

It is true that some species of bacteria are beneficial, such as saprophytes, which cause dead organic matter to putrify and return to its original mineral elements. But the parasitic species which directly or indirectly cause injury by attacking living bodies are those which scourge mankind with destructive epidemics.

The great importance of pure water to health is not appreciated by the greater majority of our householders. The bacteria which water naturally contains as it is found in lakes, running streams and good springs, is quite harmless unless allowed by stagnation to accumulate to a very considerable degree. The most serious danger from impure drinking water is that outside bacteria from waste organic matter get into it and pollute it. It is in this way that typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera and many other diseases are spread.

Next to pure water comes milk, which is a food medium for bacteria. It should be heated at a temperature of 170 degrees Fahrenheit for ten minutes before using, to kill germs. If it were not for the bacteria in milk it would remain sweet indefinitely.

The housekeeper when preserving fruit is somewhat of a bacteriologist. She heats the fruit to kill the adhering germs and then seals it while hot in air tight cans. She in this way kills all the germs in or upon the material and by quickly sealing she prevents the access of any fresh ones from the air.

Bacteriologists devote themselves to the detection, isolation and destruction of bac-

are cases of poisoning from eating cheese or from drinking milk, or, in a few instances bacteria; but strange to say, they do not give much attention to the dangers that lurk in the ordinary articles of household use. For example, the common house broom is both the habitation and breeding place for whole colonies of bacteria. Cases of disease have been traced to this apparently inoffensive article. The refrigerator is one of the danger spots, for bacteriologists tell us that the minutist organisms may thrive even in melted ice. Bacteria once gaining access to the household refrigerator will contaminate butter, milk, meat and other food kept in it.

The use of germicides and antiseptics is

more or less common in households. Germicides kill bacteria; antiseptics prevent bacterial growth. The best germicides are: plain steam or boiling water, direct sunlight and corrosive chemicals. The best antiseptics are temperature below 35 degrees Fahrenheit, sixty-four grains of borax to a quart of water; bicarbonate, forty-eight grains to a quart. The most common and most easily prepared one is salt and vinegar.

To conclude, for protecting the home from diseases caused by bacteria we cannot be too fastidious about personal cleanliness, nor too free in the use of light, heat and corrosive chemicals to destroy bacterial life.

EDITH SARA LATIMER, '00.

## BLASTING FISH.

The water in one of the large reservoirs belonging to a city in the southwestern part of Connecticut has been continually riled for the last two years by the action of a school of carp. These fish escaped from a carp pond several miles from the reservoir, and, swimming down a brook, entered into their new home.

During the summer of 1899 the water was so affected the water company was unable to use it. The carp caused all this disturbance by burrowing into the muddy bottom of the reservoir. In some places where the water was but two feet deep you could not see bottom.

Last fall the water company drew the water from the reservoir until what remained was but a half mile long and about three hundred feet wide. They were determined to exterminate all undesirable fish. The only feasible way in which they could do this was to blast them out. To

do this they put in fifty heavy blasts of dynamite in different parts of the reservoir and connected them all with an electric battery on shore. When all was ready the foreman gave the word, the button was pressed and immediately fifty great columns of water rose into the air. The blast were exploded during the morning and to the people standing on the eastern shore the sky seemed to be covered with innumerable rainbows, showing brightly at the same time.

The effect was just as great on the fish, only in a different way.

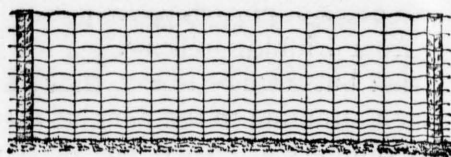
The water seemed to be covered with dead, dying and stunned fish. One carp taken from the water weighed forty-two pounds.

The water company now think that they will be free from further trouble there.

FREDERICK PLUMB, '01.



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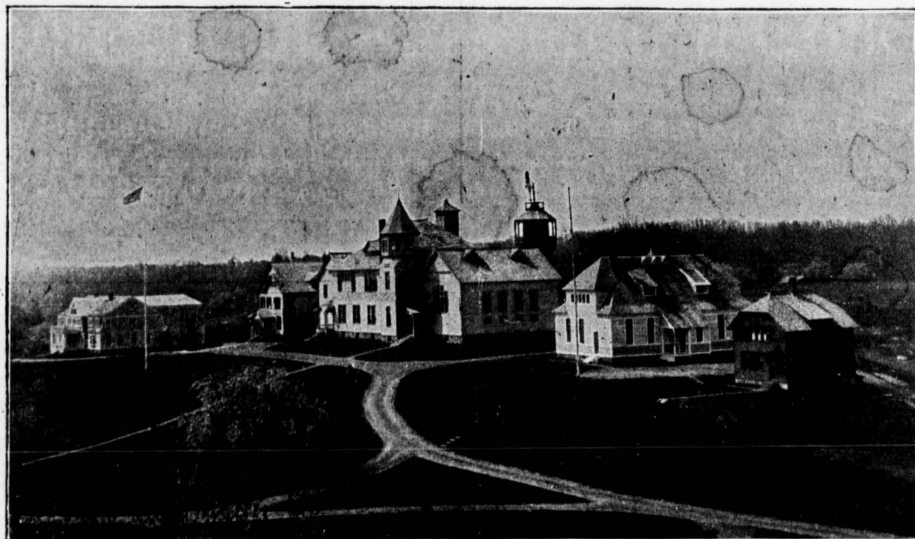
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